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JUNE 1973

Macdonald Journal
Volume 34, No. 6
June 1973

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The Macdonald Journal is published
every month by Ronald J. Cooke
Ltd., 451 Beaconsfield Boulevard,
Beaconsfield, Quebec, 514 697-2916.

Texts in this issue may be reprinted
editorially without permission;
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The Editor, Macdonald College,
Quebec. Second class mail registra-
tion number 0463.
Subscription rates are \$7.00 for
two years, \$9.00 for three years
in Canada, U.S.A., and foreign
rates are \$10.00 for two years.
Printed in Canada

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Journal Jottings

I've been to Ottawa a week
before the tulip festival, to Quebec
City a week after Carnival, and
with that kind of luck you would
think that somewhere along the
way I've had to spend a Sunday
in Toronto. That I have been spared,
but I did find myself yesterday
(May 7) in the Macdonald College
apple orchard for the first time.
What was I doing there? I was
taking pictures just weeks before
the magnificent splendour of apple
blossoms which normally bring out
budding photographers or should
I say which bring out normal
photographers. But there I was
trying to pictorially capture the
excitement of the spur-type apple
tree that Dr. Taper tells us about in
this issue and all I could focus on
was row upon row of thin,

short, naked young trees. It could
be compared to explaining the
assets of Raquel Welch and using
as an illustration a photograph
of Twiggy. And all because the
pressures of deadlines for this issue
would not let me wait to take
the ideal photo to illustrate what
I found to be a most fascinating
article. It is, I truly believe, must
reading for all orchardists.

The spur-type apple trees I photo-
graphed in the Macdonald orchard
are two years old. In about three
year's time they'll be a
photographer's dream at blossom
time and an orchardist's dream
at harvest time.

Hazel M. Clarke.

The current "food crisis" probably demonstrates better than anything else how people take for granted things they have always had available and have never had to consider doing without. For years we have had a plentiful supply of some of the best and lowest priced food in the world. Comparisons of the amount spent on food as a proportion of family income with other countries show that our food prices are actually among the lowest in the world.

Not only are the prices of our food among the lowest, but the efficiency of the Canadian farmer is among the highest in the world. The amount of food produced by a single farmer on an acre of land has increased steadily throughout the past century. And what makes this trend even more impressive is that the farmer has been able to achieve this efficiency under the constraint of rapidly increasing costs and stable or even declining prices for his products. For years now the farmer has been operating successfully under a severe cost-price squeeze. His business situation is unlike that of many

other businessmen in that a single farmer is usually not able to ask for and receive a higher price for his product. His efficiency in a highly competitive business has been a prime factor in the production of large quantities of food at relatively low prices. It is this luxury of abundant low-priced food that so many of us have taken for granted. It is a luxury that many other countries of the world wished they had.

Why then all the recent protest over the rising prices of food? Housewives and other consumer groups have started a campaign of picketing supermarkets and boycotting meat. Largely this has happened because we consumers don't understand what happens to food from the time a seed is planted in the ground until the final product reaches the grocer's shelf. For years the price of food has increased because we consumers have been willing to pay for all the

processing, grading, and packaging that have made food products more attractive and convenient. But now when food prices rise because of low production, caused largely by poor weather conditions, the consumer is beginning to cast a suspicious eye towards the farmer as if he might be getting more than his fair share of her food dollar.

It is because of this that we in agriculture are confronted with the large job of informing the consumer of what happens during the food cycle that causes the price of food to rise. As a first step in this direction, Macdonald College is planning to use the theme of a consumer's farm day for its annual Farm Days this coming September. But this by no means will accomplish the goal. It is the responsibility of each of us in agriculture to inform the consumer. If we don't tell our own story, someone else will do it for us.

Gordon Bachman.

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A NEW KIND OF APPLE

The spur-type apple tree is a bud sport resulting from mutation within a shoot bud on a standard tree, an event which may occur in any commercial variety. The spur tree is remarkable in every sense of the word. Its fruits are the familiar varieties known to all, although their size is often greater and their colour and flavour more pronounced. However, the tree which produces these luscious versions of the old and familiar neither performs nor looks like a tree of any large-sized, standard kind found in a Quebec orchard. Unlike the standard, the spur-type tree produces a small number of side branches and virtually no water sprouts. Instead, it produces on each of its short, thick main branches a continuous row of fruit spurs spaced only inches apart; hence its name. At harvest a branch often has the appearance of a row of fruits stored side by side upon a cupboard shelf.



Since energy tends to be largely utilized in fruit spur production, and hence heavily diverted to the reproductive function, the volume of wood produced by vegetative growth in the spur-type is considerably less than in the case of the standard tree. The end result is a compressed, compact sort of tree which may perhaps be no more than 8 to 10 feet high at maturity, and easily harvestable from the ground. Since blossoms appear in the first or second year after planting, these first blooms may be removed to prevent undue stunting. The few scaffold branches are selected when they are young and thin. They are spread to wide angles by heavy gauge, pointed wire spreaders placed between trunk and branch. Because internodes

are extremely short on these small trees, it is possible to maintain a branch length of approximately four feet by the most casual clipping of their terminals each year. Clearly the spring pruning of such trees is neither heavy nor costly in terms of labour and dollars. The early bearing or precocious habit of the spur and a tendency to produce enormous yields on its extraordinarily numerous fruit spurs are traits which make it a self-dwarfing tree. It is superior in every way to a tree made small simply because

it is grafted to a size-controlling rootstock variety such as East Malling IX. Unlike the latter, a spur tree soon develops a thick trunk and sturdy branches capable of supporting heavy yields of fruit without the aid of supporting stakes or wires.

The yield of fruit from spur trees planted 10 feet x 16 feet, or 272 trees per acre, may reach 800 bushels per acre in the fifth year and perhaps 1,000 or more at age 10 years. Think about this second

figure. It represents a yield 250 per cent the average yield of our standard trees when they reach maturity at perhaps age 20 years. At 10 years of age the standard is only beginning to find its stride and is not very far from the start line insofar as dollar return is concerned.

How is it possible for a tree so small to yield a crop so heavy? Despite the fact that gaps remain in our understanding of spur morphology physiology, one should properly be able to propose an answer somewhat superior to conjecture. To begin, fruit development is related pretty closely to the total photosynthate produced in leaves in sunlight. The leaves of the spur tree are closely spaced and, hence, numerous. Therefore, the total area of photosynthesizing leaf surface is relatively large. These leaves have a chlorophyll content relatively greater than that of standard trees. Consequently the efficiency of sugar synthesis during photosynthesis is superior in spur trees. A somewhat drooping habit of leaf appears to permit better light interception. Furthermore, because it is small in size and ordinarily has short scaffold limbs with little twiggy growth, the spur tree has no shaded interior and all leaves are in light. Therefore they are able to carry on a productive function which builds apples. Contrariwise, the big standard tree carries much of its leaf surface in a heavily shaded interior where the intensity of light may fall below the compensation point. These apple leaves in dim light may produce no sugars. However, unlike the case with some other species, such leaves are kept alive by a diversion of sugars from

more productive outer leaves. Sugars so diverted represent a loss to the orchardist. The effects are not easily estimated, but invariably the crop which reaches market is smaller than it would otherwise have been. This does not happen in the spur-type. Clearly, the spur tree is an unusually efficient sugar-making machine. That these sugars are utilized in building marketable fruits rather than an inordinately large volume of wood may simply be due to the presence of an extraordinary number of fruit spurs.

Twenty-five per cent of new plantings in British Columbia are spurs. This situation appears related to a rapidly accelerating increase in land valuation in the western province. The valuation of unplanted orchard land in the Okanagan Valley is presently \$2,000 to \$2,500 per acre. In the state of Washington it exceeds \$4,000. Contrast that with say \$300 in Quebec. Obviously the planting of new orchards in the West can not be justified apart from vastly increased per acre crop yields. The western orchardist first attempted a solution by means of high density plantings of trees dwarfed by dwarfing rootstocks, such as the East Mallings. Such trees may be precocious and give yields at an early age, but they are often costly to maintain and do not always give heavier per acre yields than mature standards. In Europe, and in Vermont, such trees are considered a failure and are now being torn from the ground. British Columbia finally turned to a search for spur strains. These do offer a means of facing rising land costs.

Spurs, like the poor, may have been with us always. Oral folklore from France suggests that they may have

been recognized for centuries, but nothing concerning this seems to have appeared in print. Perhaps they have occurred as branches in our North American orchards. Since their peculiar virtues were not in demand, it may be that most orchardists have looked and yet not seen.

The first verified bud sport of spur-type was found in 1919 on a branch of a Red Delicious tree growing in the state of Washington. Grafted to a rootstock the result was a small spur-type tree identifiable as a strain of Red Delicious only by its fruits. In the decade 1950 to 1960 other spur strains of Red Delicious, differing only in minor ways from the first found, and strains of Golden Delicious, McIntosh and other varieties were found in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. A suggestion that this sudden upsurge of discovery was due to radiation from atomic bombs exploding in the upper atmosphere probably arose from the tendency shown by the human race to look for the spectacular cause instead of accepting the easily apparent reality in front of its nose, a peculiarity of mankind once suggested by Mark Twain. In this instance the reality seems to have been that search was stimulated by rapidly inflating land values. In Quebec the spur-type apple remains a new thing, perhaps simply because land valuation has not yet exceeded the figure of \$300 mentioned in the preceding.

What import does the advent of this new kind of apple hold for us

in Quebec? Make no mistake, beyond any doubt we shall be able to grow the spur. Apart from occasional periods of extreme cold during winter, our conditions are completely favourable. In any case, the spur is an extremely frost resistant and sturdy tree. Furthermore, it appears to grow as well on our Robusta No 5 rootstock variety as on any of the rootstocks used in the Okanagan. So far the rate of increase in land values in Quebec has imposed no urgency to turn to the spur. Furthermore, since the spur plantings require more trees on each acre of ground, the cost of trees will initially absorb more capital than when standard trees are planted. In other words, the effect of initial land cost upon ultimate per acre capitalization is not proportionately a consideration as important here as in British Columbia.



Are spur plantings capable of improving our competitive position in relation to our competitors outside this province? That seems a very doubtful proposition. Spurs can certainly increase yields, but it is difficult to see much point in increasing production when present Canadian production already tends to just about exactly balance demand. When the market can absorb no more than a yield X already being produced, in a region of comparatively low orchard land valuation, does it really matter whether X is produced extensively by low density plantings on a large acreage, or intensively by high density plantings on a smaller acreage? Draw your own conclusions, but let us — please — at this point drop this aspect and leave



Opposite page: Spur-type trees are planted 10 feet by 16 feet or 272 trees per acre. If land prices and production requirements should increase in Quebec, then in all likelihood the spur-type tree in the foreground below will gradually replace the familiar tree seen in the background.

it to the people who really know about such things, namely, the economists.

However, there are a number of simpler and more obvious aspects which require merely superficial insights into the area of economics. These suggest that any future replacement of old plantings in Quebec will more and more, as time passes, make room for the spur. First of all, despite an initially rather high cost of planting, the costs of maintaining and harvesting the spur are low relative to those required for standards. The spur operation requires less labour. Spurs bear sooner and more heavily

than standards; therefore the capital cost per acre of bringing a new orchard into bearing to the point where expenditure equals returns should be lower with spurs. This seems to have been demonstrated in the Okanagan. Secondly the early age at which spurs bear significant crops will permit the grower to change over, within a feasible period of time, from one variety to another in response to any change in market demand or preference. Finally, who knows, perhaps we shall keep in step with the Okanagan orchardist and see a time when housing will have a higher priority than apple trees in orchards. Should such transpire, then land costs will soar. In any case it is likely that these will go up anyway. The man who plants a spur tree would appear to be correctly reading the future. Since spurs bear more heavily than standards, to replant to spurs seems a way to free some of one's land for some other purpose. It is probable that in most instances this will prove advantageous. It seems, in fact, equivalent to an expansion in farm size.

It is true that the urgent necessity to plant spurs which presently exists in Washington and British Columbia is not yet clearly discernible in Quebec. Nevertheless, there are several completely valid reasons which indicate the advantages to be achieved by getting into the spur game today rather than tomorrow. The impact of this wonderful tree will be far reaching. The spur is here to stay.

Prof. C. D. Taper,
Chairman,
Department of Horticulture.



How to Cultivate Your French

The past decade has brought significant changes in the relationship between "Les deux cultures"; English and French Quebecers may not always see eye to eye, but they are, at least and at last, looking at each other and getting to know their "voisins" and neighbours better. To converse with fluency and accuracy in the other's language is, of course, desirable but not indispensable to establish friendly and profitable relationships. One can communicate with surprisingly few words and once communication is established new words will be acquired more easily and naturally. But there must be an initial effort — a beginning.

Many already attend local adult education courses but many more live too far from a school and are too busy to travel. How can a farmer, with the thousand and one chores of his calling, find any time to devote to learning a basic French vocabulary? The enterprise is not at all impossible when one considers that it is far better to set aside 10 minutes of every day, in order to learn two or three new words or expressions and progress steadily, rather than try and spend two hours once or twice a week on the subject. Surely, anyone can spare 10 minutes during the busiest of days!

Time being a minor problem, there remains the fact that the average farmer will have to find a method which will not require him to attend courses or classes, a form of learning guidance which will allow him to study whenever he has the time. Four solutions are possible:

A Few Words — Quelques mots

barn
calf
chicken
dairy cow
duck
feeders
foot rot
forage
goat
heifer
hen
litter
milking
pasture
pork
poultry
rennet
sheep
steer
strip cup
trough
weaning
yield

l'étable (f) la grange (f)
le veau
le poulet
la vache laitière
le canard
les bovins d'embouche
le pietin
le fourrage, l'affouragement
la chèvre
la taure, la génisse
la poule
la litière
la traite (to milk: traire, tirer)
le pacage, le pâturage
le porc
la volaille
la presure
le mouton (ewe: la brebis, lamb: l'agneau, ram: le bélier)
le bouvillon
le tamis, la tasse-filtre
l'auge, la mangeoire (to eat), l'abreuvoir (to drink)
le sevrage
le rendement

Conversational French Courses

Very good results can be achieved with a set of records, or recorded tapes and a textbook. These methods, when followed faithfully, teach a basic vocabulary and ensure a correct pronunciation of all new words learnt. Their only drawback is their cost: "Assimil" (records and textbook: approximately \$60., from Librairie Hachette, 2075 Mansfield, Montreal), "Berlitz" (records and textbook, \$80. approximately, from Berlitz, 2055 Peel, Montreal) and the latest one "Français" by Intext which includes a cassette-type tape recorder specially adapted, a set of earphones, 10 cassettes and a text for a mere \$319. (from Intext Knowledge Industries Ltd., 7475 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 262).

The less expensive sets of records (available from department stores for about \$15.) are to be considered as a last resort. Their tedious lists of irrelevant words and expression, read in a monotone by a thoroughly bored speaker, are enough to dampen the enthusiasm of even the most dedicated would-be francophone. However, they at least provide the correct pronunciation.

Correspondence Courses

Residents of Ontario are privileged! If they are over 16 or have been out of school for three months or more they can enroll in one of the seven French courses offered by the Ministry of Education. (All information available from Mr. J. R. Hall, Registrar, Correspondence courses, Ministry of Education, 1152 Bay Street, Toronto 181.) Not only is the tuition free but the

To Buy a Cow — Pour Acheter une Vache

How much does this cow weigh?
(What's her weight?)
How old is she?
How many lactations?
What's her average daily production?

What is the fat percentage of the milk?
Do you have a lactation record?
Was this cow inseminated?
How many times?
How many calvings?
Any problems during calving?
What proportion of heifers?
What is the date of her last calving?
How much did the calf weigh?
What was the average milk production of her dam?
How many lactations did the dam have before she went to market?
Do you have a health certificate for this cow?
Is she a easy milker?

Combien pèse-t-elle, cette vache?
(Quel est son poids?)
Quel âge a-t-elle?
Combien de lactations?
Quelle est sa production moyenne par jour?
Quel est le pourcentage de gras?
Avez-vous un relevé de lactation?
Est-ce que cette vache a été inséminée?
Combien de fois?
Combien de vêlages?
Pas de problèmes à la mise-bas?
Quelle proportion de taures?
Quelle est la date de son dernier vêlage?
Combien pesait le veau?
Quelle était la production laitière moyenne de sa mère?
Combien de lactations la mère a-t-elle données avant d'être vendue?
Avez-vous un certificat sanitaire du vétérinaire pour cette vache-ci?
Est-elle facile à traire?

Department lends the books and French recordings to the students.

Lucky Ontarians! The Quebec Ministry of Education does not offer any course in French as a second language at present, although the idea is "under study" by the "Service des Cours par Correspondance". However, for those who have studied French in school and wish to brush up on their vocabulary and pronunciation, Course FR 131 (Français parle) might prove extremely useful. This course, designed for third year high school students in the French system aims to foster good oral expression and includes a set of three records (\$6.). (All information available from: Ministère de l'Éducation, Service des Cours par Correspondance, 110 est, rue Jean Talon, Montreal 328.)

Quebec School Telecasts

If you can watch Channel 6, you

may follow the "Parlons Français" course Tuesday and Wednesday mornings (9:15 to 9:30 for level one, 9:30 to 9:45 for level 2 and 9:45 to 10:00 for level three). For those who cannot spare the time to listen to the telecast, one solution might be to invest in a small tape recorder and ask someone to record the program which can then be used later.

French Publications

Those who have already acquired a basic vocabulary and may wish to improve their French in a useful way would do well to avail themselves of the many pamphlets and publications published by the Ministries of Agriculture (Federal and Provincial) in the French language, about all facets of farm life and production. They will be sent to anyone who phones or writes to the Departments (Federal: Division de l'Information, Ministère de l'Agriculture du Canada, Ottawa;

Provincial: either Division des Bestiaux [for cattle], or Division des Fruits et Légumes [for fruits and vegetables], 201 est, rue Cremazie, Montreal). The familiarity of the material makes it easy to learn new words. A subscription to a monthly like the "Bulletin des Agriculteurs" (\$3. a year, \$4. for 2 years, and \$5. for 3 years from 5670 rue Chauveau, Montreal 426) or a weekly, "La Terre de Chez Nous" (\$2. a year, 515 av. Viger Montreal 132) could prove both interesting and useful. Commercial advertisements are a good teaching aid: seeing the picture of a familiar piece of machinery makes it easier to remember its French name. The articles on farming, besides the evident interest of their subject matter, will provide many new words, the meaning of which is often made obvious by the context or the illustrations. The learning process is accelerated because the material provided by these journals is more relevant to the farmer.

There is no denying that to learn to speak another language is arduous work, mainly because the effort to improve one's knowledge must be constant and uninterrupted; but these efforts will bring great rewards in the form of increased social awareness, easier practical dealings with people in Quebec and above all in the satisfaction of putting one's mind to work in a productive way.

Mrs. J. Gerols,
Communications and
Community Resources,
Department of
Renewable Resources.

Turf Farming for Instant Lawns

Sod is produced on both mineral and organic soils. The mineral soil should be loam to sandy loam, not light sandy loam, nor clay nor clay loam. The organic soil must be deep and well decomposed.

This type of farming has increased by leaps and bounds over the past 10 years or so, the greatest increase having taken place where the production is on organic soils. Competition is very keen, and unfortunately for some, this increase has proven to be disastrous because so many have started producing and then found that sales were too slow after the two-year period which is required to produce a really good commodity. Sales are usually highly competitive.

First, considering production in mineral soil, the area chosen should be relatively level and then crowned from the centre so that water will seep to the edges. The area must be completely without low spots which are prevented by good drainage. There must be a complete absence of springtime pools of water which could freeze and kill the grass. Even if these pools should develop later in the summer and stand for any length of time the grass will very likely turn yellow and die. Thus the large commercial areas of production on mineral soil are usually underdrained with tile.

All areas must be completely free of couch grass and any heavy seeding annual grasses such as barnyard grass, wild millet, etc., but these grasses are easily killed with a weed killer, such as dalapon, which will delay the grass seeding

process from one to two months to allow the chemical to be exhausted.

Soil tests must be made to determine the lime requirements, organic content, some idea of the kind and quantity of mineral fertilizer to apply and the water holding capacity of the soil. Planting is usually done from the first of August to the first of October. The August to September period is the best if planting on mineral soil. Many growers using organic soil (well decomposed) and termed "muck" will seed to September and some years to early October.

The first mowing of the new grass is done just before the grass is about to fall over, or around 2 to 2.5 inches. This is important because early clipping helps the new grass to stool out, but on the other hand it must have enough leaf surface to produce a good root system. It usually requires about three cuttings in the fall before frost and winter set in.

In the spring when the ground has firmed enough to hold up the wheels of the rotary spreader, apply around (see tests) 100 lbs to the acre of ammonium nitrate using a rotary spreader. Around the end of May, before the weed stems get hard, spray with a weed killer known as 'Killex'. Some growers use "Weed and Feed", a fertilizer impregnated with Killex. This weed killing may have to be done again later in the summer, depending upon the weeds present. The new

sod may or may not be ready to cut in August or about the first of September (one year from seeding). It will often require a longer period. This means cutting will likely take place during the second spring following seeding. Seeded in the late summer or fall of 1973 it may be ready in the fall of 1974 or it may have to wait until the spring of 1975.

You will need to purchase as special equipment a fertilizer and lime spreader (combined), leveller (planker), a Brillion seeder, weed sprayer, fertilizer spreader (rotary), a sod cutter and wooden pallets — if you are delivering on pallets, and a fork lifter — again if you are using pallets.

The customer usually states the thickness of the sod he wants. In good mineral soil, sod is cut $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch (soil and grass), or according to the customer's request. It takes about 10 days to knit into the lower soil after being laid. This will give you an idea how long, that is, how many years, you can cut on a field depending on the thickness of the top soil above the sub-soil. Systems are usually worked out if business is good so that the field or fields will carry through for many years after you start cutting.

Problems concerning fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, irrigation, etc., are usually worked out when it comes time to deal with them. You should consult with experienced people.

here is quite a discussion on grass seed and suitable mixture of different grasses. Some use straight grasses, but usually sod growers will use mixtures. Some of the more popular are 80% Merion Blue plus 20% Norlea Rye; 50% Merion Blue, 20% Kentucky and 30% Norlea Rye. This latter mixture is adaptable to a wider range of conditions. Another mixture is 40% Kentucky Blue, 40% Penn Lawn Fescue, 10% Norlea Rye and 10% Astoria Bent. All of these grasses must be grown from

certified seed and especially certified to be Poa Annua free.

Quantities to plant range from 60 to 80 lbs to the acre to as high as 100 lbs. Although it is thought that the heavier seeding rate brings the areas into production a few weeks earlier, there is no real proof of this.

H. R. Murray
Manager
Campus Maintenance

Most turf farmers find that a mixture of grass seed gives the best results.



The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Pre-cooling of Strawberries by the Forced Air Tunnel Method

Problem: A study of the subject showed that, in order to increase the strawberry growers' income, it was necessary to pre-cool the fruit to keep supply and demand on the local market in step and enable Quebec strawberries to be shipped to distant markets in this and other provinces and in the northeastern United States.

Aim: This program is designed to make facilities for pre-cooling strawberries by the forced air tunnel method available to groups of growers, in order to: a) organize supply management and avoid sudden price declines; b) obtain a distinctive product which can be shipped to peripheral markets of Quebec and will command a higher price; c) add days to the marketing period and so raise average prices; d) allow our growers access to export markets; e) control the quantity of strawberries offered on the Central Market more easily; f) improve the "image" of Quebec strawberries with the consumer.

Duration: The duration of this program is limited to three growing seasons, that is from April 1, 1973 to November 1, 1975.

Benefits: Since the recommended process is almost exclusively for strawberries (thus limiting the period during which the required equipment can be used) and since the measure will, depending on circumstances, be profitable to the growers actually taking advantage of it (and producing an estimated 40 per cent of the crop) and also indirectly advantageous to all strawberry growers, the Department offers the following benefits to

groups of producers — namely farming corporations and partnerships, farming syndicates within the meaning of the federal farm credit act and producers' cooperatives buying a forced air pre-cooling tunnel: a grant covering the cost of buying a tunnel and having it delivered to the site, up to a limit of \$15,000.

Eligibility: A. General conditions: to qualify for this subsidy a group of producers must satisfy the following conditions:

- 1) be a farming corporation or partnership as defined in the provincial Farm Credit Act and regulations;
- 2) be an agricultural cooperative incorporated under the Quebec agricultural cooperatives act or be an agricultural syndicate eligible for loans granted by the Farm Credit Corporation of Canada;
- 3) undertake in writing to satisfy the following conditions: a. have the machine supplied from at least 50 acres of strawberries within a radius of five miles of it, so that no longer than two hours elapse between picking and the start of pre-cooling and see that at least 14,000 12-pint crates of strawberries are pre-cooled during a season, per unit installed; b. pre-cool only strawberries which meet the requirements for grade 1 as described in the fruit and vegetable regulations of the provincial Agricultural Products and Food Act; c) use only new containers approved by the sales probity division as fit for packing strawberries intended for pre-cooling; d. agree to submit the treated product to inspection by representatives of the Department's sales probity division at any time and place they may determine; e. provide or construct

to the satisfaction of the marketing branch: — cold storage facilities for storing the treated product for a charge which is strictly in keeping with operating expenses, taking into account the subsidy granted for forced air pre-cooling; — tractors for loading and unloading to handle the strawberries, and also the necessary pallets; — transport facilities by insulated and refrigerated truck; f. provide the sales probity division, or any other service or employee the Department's authorities designate for the purpose, with information about the quantity and grade of strawberries harvested, the quantity pre-cooled, and the selling price by grade of the strawberries marketed; g. appoint, keep at his post, and pay during the operating season a person responsible for ensuring the efficient operation of the pre-cooling tunnel and for setting organized delivery dates of lots of strawberries to be pre-cooled; h. bear the cost of connecting, operating, and maintaining the pre-cooling tunnels and of the equipment required for filling and emptying them; i. agree that other fruits and vegetables for which it may subsequently be considered profitable to use the tunnels shall be treated in equipment subsidized under this measure, and submit the rates which growers of such products are charged for the treatment to the approval of the Marketing branch and, if need be, adjust the said rates to the levels prescribed by that branch; j. agree unconditionally and without compensation that if, in the opinion of the authorities of the Department and the Marketing branch, the group no longer satisfies the above-listed general eligibility conditions or the following special conditions, it will sell the subsidized pre-

cooling tunnel for one dollar to any individual, group or organization the Department may indicate to it, through the agency of the agricultural products marketing branch.

3. Special Conditions a. Cooperatives and collector-shippers that are members of agricultural syndicates receiving a pre-cooling tunnel grant must keep available for inspection and verification by the Department's authorities and by persons they delegate for that purpose, the bookkeeping records of their operations and all vouchers connected with the operation of the pre-cooling tunnels and the marketing of strawberries, whether pre-cooled or not, that they handle during a season, the said records to be kept available for at least three years after the end of that season and for as long as they retain possession of a tunnel subsidized under this measure; b. collector-shippers belonging to agricultural syndicates taking advantage of this measure, must undertake in writing never to sell on consignment any produce treated in a tunnel subsidized under this measure. They must also undertake to operate only on a sales commission basis, such commission never to exceed 10 per cent of the selling price excluding transportation costs. The latter must also be approved by the Marketing branch. c. cooperatives taking advantage of the pre-cooling tunnel subsidy must charge their members only the real labour and usage costs or having strawberries treated in this equipment.

Approval: In order to qualify for a grant, pre-cooling tunnels must be new and of forced-air type. They must also be approved by the

technical aid to the food industry service as regards their general specifications.

Limit of the Grant: 1) Since, by their nature, farming corporations and partnerships and agricultural syndicates are restricted groups of producers, they can qualify for a forced-air tunnel pre-cooling grant. 2) Collector-shippers belonging to an agricultural syndicate will at first be eligible for a single pre-cooling tunnel grant. However, since their operations are on a bigger scale, they may, after a year of operation and while this program is in force, obtain another such grant by virtue of membership in a second agricultural syndicate, on condition that they can prove to the satisfaction of the authorities of the Department and the Marketing branch that the affair will be advantageous to the growers they deal with and to the growers in general. For this purpose, they will be required to show that they have taken the necessary steps to coordinate their marketing activities efficiently with those of the growers' cooperatives engaged in marketing pre-cooled strawberries. 3) Growers cooperatives with a large number of members and covering different growing areas may obtain more than one grant, starting the first year, provided that, for each pre-cooling tunnel installed under this measure, they can satisfy all the general and special conditions hereinabove described. 4) The Department's responsibility with regard to the number of grants to be made per year under this measure is limited to the budget specifically approved for it.

Financial Aid for Barley Growing Saguenay — Lake St. John (zones I, II and III)

The profitability of animal productions in Quebec is closely connected with domestic production of feed grains. Barley in particular is a cereal well suited to the feeding and fattening of livestock. With the object of stimulating barley growing, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, under ARDA Agreement III, offers financial assistance to farmers who undertake to grow this crop in accordance with the requirements of the three-year program hereinafter described.

Immediate aim: To encourage farmers to increase their barley acreage by substituting this crop for oats, thereby improving the quality and energy value of their feed grains.

Financial assistance: The Department will pay farmers who agree to participate in this program a grant based on the acreage sown to barley, as follows: \$10 an acre the first year; \$7 an acre the second year; \$5 an acre the third year.

The maximum annual grant will be \$1,000 for a farmer or \$2,000 for a farming corporation or partnership.

Conditions of eligibility: To benefit from this policy, a farmer or farming corporation or partnership must meet the following requirements:

1. Be a "producer" within the meaning of the Agricultural Producers Act and farm in zone I, II, or III;
2. sow to barley at least five acres of land which is suitable for growing it;

3. have the soil analyzed and undertake to fertilize it according to the agronome's recommendations;
4. sow pedigreed seed of a variety recommended by the Quebec Plant Productions Council;
5. sow the barley either alone or as a nurse-crop;
6. the grant will be paid on the acreage harvested for grain.

Application: Farmers wishing to take advantage of this policy in 1973 must have applied to their local agronome, before the first of

June, using the Department's official form.

In 1974 and 1975 application must be made before the first of April.

Payment of the grant: The grant will be paid at the end of each growing season (when the grain is ripe) after verification of the acreage sown and of the pedigreed seed labels, the number of which must correspond to the quantity of seed used.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE LAND REORGANIZATION PROGRAM

Saguenay, Lake St. John, Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Eastern Quebec regions

The reconstitution of agricultural enterprises, establishment of farmers on economic farms, and rationalization of land use are major concerns of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, but realization of these aims is often made difficult and even prevented because some existing programs are incomplete or ill-suited to prevailing conditions in certain parts of Quebec. In such cases the necessary adjustments cannot be carried out normally and serious inconvenience is caused to farmers and country dwellers in general.

With the object of promoting farm consolidation and the rationalization of land use, the Minister, under the general Canada-Quebec co-operation agreement and the ARDA agreement, makes available to farmers (whether they want to continue operating in agriculture or give up farming) and to rural people, the following set of inter-related measures designed to accelerate land reorganization.

I- A program of buying up and improvement of farms and their rental and sale to serious farmers who cannot normally enlarge their enterprises by using available credit facilities. The program also makes provision for the buying up of farms unfit for agriculture in order to put them to more suitable use.

II- Payment of a grant to compensate for the obsolescence of buildings on reconstituted farms.

III- A grant designed to promote and facilitate the resettlement of marginal farmers and rural people.

IV- A grant to cover legal fees incurred by farmers who acquire land when establishing themselves, enlarging their farms or resettling on an economic one.

Measures I, II and III are in force in the Saguenay-Lake St. John and Abitibi-Témiscamingue regions, which comprise the following electoral districts: Chicoutimi, Dubuc,

Roberval, Lake St. John, Jonquière, Abitibi East, Abitibi West, Rouyn-Noranda, and Témiscamingue.

Measures I, II and IV are in force in the East of Quebec region comprising the following electoral districts: Magdalen Islands, Bonaventure, Gaspé South, Gaspé North, Matane, Matapédia, Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata, and Kamouraska.

REGULATIONS:

I- Purchase, improvement, rental and sale of farms:

This measure is made available to farmers who cannot enlarge their farms normally by using existing credit facilities.

A-General conditions of buying up and rental

- a) In non-agricultural zones and sectors: The Minister will buy up farms in order to re-allocate them to more rational use; he may lease them temporarily to farmers.
- b) In agricultural zones and sectors: The Minister will buy up farmlands with the object of leasing them, with option to purchase, for a period of five years, renewable in certain cases for a similar period.

B- Purchase price: The price paid must never exceed the market value established by the Minister using the general appraisal criteria as hereinafter defined.

C- Improvements to property: In agricultural zones and sectors, the Minister may, if he considers necessary, cause improvements to be made, before or after leasing, to the land and buildings of the purchased farm. Preferably, such work is carried out by the lessee,

following an agreement with the Minister, according to plans and specifications furnished by the Minister.

D- General provisions concerning leasing

- a) The leased farm must not be farther than six miles from the lessee's principal farm by the normal route;
- b) the annual rental is calculated on the basis of four per cent of the cost of buying up, plus the cost of improvements less the obsolescence affecting the buildings on the leased farm;
- c) If the lessee exercises his option to buy, the price he is charged will not be reduced by the amount of rent he has paid;
- d) the first year's rent is payable in advance when the lease is signed and the rent for each of the subsequent four years is payable on December 1;
- e) subletting of buildings is allowed when they are not of use to the lessee. The sub-lease must terminate with the expiry or, as the case may be, cancellation of the lease with the Minister. The lessee stands responsible for his sub-lessee vis-à-vis the lessor;
- f) if the lessee sells his principal farm, the lease on the farm rented from the Minister is automatically cancelled;
- g) the lessee must fulfil all the obligations mentioned in the lease;
- h) in agricultural zones and sectors, the lessee may exercise his option to purchase at any time during the course of the lease. If the Minister considers that the lessee's financial situation is not such as to enable him to purchase the farm upon expiry of the lease, the lease may be renewed for five years, at the end of which time the lessee must

exercise his option to purchase, failing which the farm will be sold or rented to another qualified farmer.

h) the sale price to the lessee will be the lesser of the two following amounts: the price the Minister paid for the farm plus the cost of improvements he caused to be made to the land and buildings OR the market value of the said immovable when the lessee exercises his option to buy.

i) the following may qualify for the benefits of this measure: farmers, farming corporations or partnerships who cannot normally enlarge their farms by using existing credit facilities.

II- Obsolescence grant

Reconstituted farms often prove too costly in relation to their productive capacity because they include buildings which are of little or no use for operating the enlarged farm.

A- Grant: The grant is equal to the obsolescence of the buildings as it affects the enlarged farm. It may reach a maximum of \$5,000 for a farmer and of \$10,000 for a farming corporation or partnership.

B- Beneficiaries: Farmers and farming corporations or partnerships acquiring one or more pieces of farms (land and buildings) to enlarge and thereby render economic a farm already owned or to make an economic farm.

C- Use of the grant: Upon the recommendation of the responsible official, this grant will be used for the following purposes:
a) paying part of the purchase price or reduction of an agricultural

- loan, if the grant is needed for carrying out the reconstitution;
- b) improving the land;
- c) improving the farm buildings;
- d) improving the principal dwelling;
- e) improving the livestock;

D- Disbursement: The grant is paid to the beneficiary upon production of vouchers.

E- Application: Any farm which has been reconstituted with the help of an agricultural loan will be studied to decide whether the borrower is eligible for this grant.

Whoever acquires a piece of a farm for reconstitution purposes without having recourse to the Farm Credit Bureau, must apply to the Department's representative in his district. Every application for the grant must be studied and recommended by the Department's representative in the area concerned.

F- Date of coming into force: Farm reconstitutions for the purposes of which additional land was completed on or after April 1, 1972 are eligible for the purchase grant.

G- Zoning: The reconstituted farms must be in an agricultural zone or sector.

H- Distance: The land for enlargement purposes must be situated less than six miles from the principal farm by the normal route.

I- Market or rental value: The obsolescence grant on the auxiliary buildings will be reduced in proportion to their readily obtainable market or rental value.

J- Subdivision: Restitution of the grant may be required if, without, valid reason, the beneficiary sells part or all of the reconstituted farm within five years of receiving the obsolescence grant.

K- Demolition or removal: Buildings rendered completely obsolescent must, as the case may be, be demolished or removed from the reconstituted farm at the beneficiary's expense within 12 months of the date when the Department agreed to pay the grant.

III- Grant to promote and facilitate resettlement of marginal farmers.

This measure provides for payment of a grant to compensate marginal farmers for the cost of removing and installing themselves either on an economic farm in an agricultural zone or sector or in a rural or urban locality which has a socio-economic infrastructure compatible with their aspirations, and retaining facilities and employment possibilities.

A- Grant: The amount of the grant depends on the size of the beneficiary's dependent household and the place he resettles in. It is equal to the sum of a and b below:

- a) Size of household
 - Single person \$800
 - head of a family \$600
 - wife of head of family \$400
 - First four dependent or non-dependent persons \$200 each
 - other dependent or non-dependent persons \$100 each
- b) Place of resettlement
 - an economic farm in a recognized agricultural zone or sector \$1,200
 - a recognized reception

centre \$900
 — beside a numbered local road less than three miles from a recognized reception centre \$600

Beneficiaries: Farmers operating marginal farms or economic farms in a non-agricultural zone or sector, and owners, occupants or tenants of all or part of a lot which is the object of a transaction conducive to expediting land reorganization and who agree to resettle in a recognized reception centre after having continuously occupied the property concerned during the nine months preceding the coming into force of these regulations.

The sale of such farms or lots must be made:

- a) to a farmer who uses the property to enlarge and render more economic his principal farm situated less than six miles away by the normal route in an agricultural zone or sector;
- b) to the Minister of Agriculture for purposes of farm consolidation or for re-allotment to more suitable use.

Use of the grant: Upon the recommendation of the responsible official, this grant will be used for:

- a) paying the cost of removal and installation in a suitable dwelling;
- b) buying an economic farm in a recognized agricultural zone or sector;
- c) improving the land and buildings (including the principal dwelling) of the resettlement farm;
- d) buying a residential lot;
- e) payment of costs entailed in removing and reinstalling the household;
- f) buying a dwelling;
- g) any other purposes that will help to get the beneficiary

resettled and are considered acceptable by the land reorganization official, after the above priorities have been satisfied.

Disbursement: This grant is paid to the beneficiary upon production of vouchers.

Date of coming into force: These regulations came into force on October 1, 1972.

Application: All persons wishing to obtain this subsidy must apply to the representative of the Quebec Department of Agriculture in his area.

IV- Payment of legal expenses: In view of the comparatively large legal costs which some farmers are faced with when establishing themselves or resettling on an economic farm or enlarging their enterprise to make it more profitable, the Department undertakes to pay such charges directly to the attesting notary on the herein-abovementioned conditions.

Maximum grant: The grant may not exceed \$350 in the case of a farmer or \$700 in the case of a farming corporation or partnership.

Beneficiaries: Farmers and farming corporations or partnerships acquiring a farm to establish themselves or resettle on, or buying additional land to enlarge and thereby render more profitable the farm they operate in an agricultural zone or sector.

Disbursement: This grant is paid directly to the attesting notary upon submission of a detailed account in accordance with the rates approved by the "Quebec Board of Notaries".

QWI

fund Raising Ideas

from **Sherbrooke County** —
Calendar socks. Small socks are
made up out of printed cotton and
passed out to members with the
accompanying verses:

January — A Happy New Year
everyone

Only a penny will start the fun.
February — Give a lift to life on
Valentine's Day

Just 14 cents is the price today.

March — 17 cents is due today
St. Patrick we honour this way.

April — Anniversary amount to
pay this day

As . . . years ago our W.I. was
in its way.

May — This month we celebrate
Mother's Day, 25 cents is not
much to pay.

June — Give 30 cents and three
cheers

Some from school come the little
ears.

July — Today's the birthday of our
nation

Only a nickel pays our donation.

August — Pretend it is your
birthday month

We hope you are a century at least.

September — Holidays are over
Labor Day is here-

won't take much just . . . cents
this year.

October — 31 pennies for
Halloween night

Witches and brooms to give you
light.

November — We'll gladly give
more than 11 cents

Horrible wars were only past
years.

December — This is a small
amount to pay

When we remember the gift we
received today.

But 25 cents is all we pay.

From **Stanstead County** — Round
Robin

Round Robin starts with a member
taking a wrapped gift to a meeting.
Value doesn't matter. It might be
something one does not need such
as a box of chocolates received
while being on a diet. The best way
to resist the temptation of eating
them is to give them away. There
should be numbers for as many as
are at the meeting. Each member
pays a sum of five cents or perhaps
10 cents, depending on the gift's
value. A number is put on the
parcel to correspond with one held
by a member. The lucky winner
gets the "Round Robin". However,
at the next meeting the winner
must bring a gift, and the same
procedure goes on.

A Pleasant Change

A recent **North Hatley W.I.** (Stan-
stead Co.) branch meeting was a
pleasant "special" change from the
regular routine when the members
gathered at noon time for a delicious
spring luncheon. Mrs. Nelson
Pierce, Stanstead County President,
was a most welcome guest and
gave a short talk on W. I. forth-
coming events. Mrs. Pierce also
had the pleasant task of presenting
25-year pins to Mrs. Grant LeBaron
and Mrs. Glen Bennett. The third
recipient Mrs. R. W. Bowen was
unable to attend the luncheon.

Coming Events

The **Argenteuil County Women's**
Institutes will have their Handicraft
Booth at the Lachute Fair (main
building) on June 14-16. Several
branches are also having a refresh-
ment stand on the grounds. Prize-
winning entries from the Children's
School Fair will also be shown

in the main building.

Handicraft from several **Richmond**
W.I. branches will be exhibited at
the Richmond Fair on July 26, 27,
28, 29. Some of these exhibits will
be crochet scarf and hat sets,
crochet shawls, collection of eight
uniform size snapshots depicting
the seasons, etc.

The **Sherbrooke County Women's**
Institutes will have their Handicraft
Booth at the Sherbrooke Exhibition
from August 18-26 inclusive.

The Little Extras That Can Mean So Much

For the past two years **Dartmouth**
River W.I. (Gaspé Co.) has raised
money to purchase Christmas
presents for the children in the
Ross Sanatorium. To raise this
money, card parties were held in
the Gaspé Bay North School
(courtesy of the Regional School
Board). Some members asked
several business establishments in
the town for prize donations and,
on finding out the purpose of these
card parties, the response was
most generous.

The administrator of the Sanatorium,
Mr. Fitzpatrick, was contacted to
find out what purchases could be
made. For Christmas 1971 we
bought tricycles and in 1972 musical
instruments were purchased. We
are now busy raising money for a
special chair. At Christmas a
delegation of members went and
talked to the children and gifts were
also given to the elderly men in
one of the wards.

While these patients are well cared
for (physically) by the Government,
the little extra we try to give them
is very welcome and there is need

for much more of this type of community work at the Ross Sanatorium.

We are pleased to publish the following from the **Wyman W.I.** 60th Anniversary Cookbook.

Strawberry Tea Bread

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 oz. butter
- 1 egg
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
- 2 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup strawberry pulp

Beat together sugar, butter, and egg. Mix in the milk, then stir in the dry ingredients.

Beat well, then add the mashed strawberries. Pour into a well-greased 8 inch loaf pan. Bake at 375 degrees for about 50 minutes. Serve hot or cold with butter.

Household Hints from the Wyman cookbook: To prevent jam from burning, rub the bottom of the preserving kettle with a little oil or butter. To prevent jam from boiling over, rub butter around the inside of top of kettle.

A Potpourri

This is rather a potpourri of events over the years since **Wakeham W.I.** (Gaspé County) was organized in 1945. Alas, we cannot boast of building a community hall or maintaining a hospital bed, but, by and large, we have fulfilled our Motto "For Home and Country" in many ways.

I think our first fulfillment was in 1946 when we had an Honour Roll inscribed with all the boys' names that had attended the Wakeham School and had it hung in the hallway of the school. Last year when the school was closed, we placed it in a little building in Upper Wakeham which years ago was a school and at which many of the boys had attended their first classes. It has now been turned over to St. James Church and is used as a chapel and Sunday School, a very appropriate place for the Honour Roll to hang.

In the early years war brides were presented with blankets, and food parcels were sent each month to a relative or close friend of a member living in the British Isles. Our Spitfire Club looked after this project. Then the Club name was changed to "Our Goodwill Fund". Through this each parishoner of 70 years and over is remembered on their birthday with a greeting. Little gifts go to hospitalized members and all shut-ins and elderly parishoners are visited and taken a gift at Christmas. Gifts are given for the White Cross and we send either a box of toys or a donation of money to the Cecil Butters Home for the Retarded.

I think our work for the United Service Fund could more than compete with any other organization of our size. We send parcels of used and new clothing regularly. They contain babies' layettes, knitted articles, shirts, and quilts as well as Ditty Bags and Handy Bags.

Our fund raising is done mostly through bake sales, rummage sales and potluck suppers, but we have had one program through the years

which has been really worth while. It is a work calendar. Every month each member brings in a handicraft article — either knitted, sewn, crocheted or of their own choice. In the latter part of November we have a sale and tea. Some mystery parcels and plants are also included in the sale and when it is all over we wonder where did all the money come from!

The W.I. County Fair in the fall is always greatly looked forward to and we usually have a great number of exhibits in all classes. This past September we prepared and served suppers for 26 exchange students from Alberta.

The children of the parish from toddlers to 12-year-olds are entertained each year at Hallowe'en with apples and candy, and prizes for costumes.

Our membership includes four charter members, two life members and nine with 25-year pins. We would like to see our membership grow and are doing our best to encourage some of the younger women to join as several of our members are now getting to the "autumn" stage and so we must have "spring" and "summer" to carry us along to strengthen and continue the branch we organized 28 years ago.

What Money Couldn't Buy

Frontier W.I. (Argenteuil Co.) have a continuing project started a little over two years ago. A privately owned Senior Citizen's Home, the Manoir St. Philippe, had been opened at St. Philippe d'Argenteuil. Mr. Fredette, the manager, soon became well-known for his kindness

and concern for the welfare and happiness of the elderly folk in his care. Our branch allotted \$25 for the Home and approached Mr. Fredette to ask how we could use this but were told that what his people needed money couldn't buy. Visits, especially to those without visitors, were the greatest need. However, when asked about buying games, we were told that these would be welcome if someone could come and show the elderly folks how to play them. So English and French versions of Monopoly were purchased and delivered, accompanied by a branch member and her grandchildren as teachers.

We were also told that homemade candy would be welcome so each Valentine's Day we prepare attractive bags or boxes of this and distribute them among the "citizens." One lady told us she ate just one piece a day so it would last longer.

Several visits have been made to the Home and it was noted that the piano there was almost unusable so we proceeded to find a good second-hand piano, have it repaired and tuned and placed in the Lounge. A little "concert" of well-known hymns by a few branch members on a recent Sunday afternoon, plus the pleasure of several of the elderly folk now having a good piano to play on themselves, have proven this decision to be a good one and we will continue to be on the alert for other ways to be of service.

Abbie Pritchard Blanket

Mrs. Kenneth Smiley, **Stark's Corners** (Pontiac County), received an Abbie Pritchard blanket. Mrs. Smiley has been an outstanding

Canadian in that she continued to carry on under severe crippling and painful arthritis, to care for her small children as well as taking part in community life. She is now completely confined to bed.

C.U.S.O.

Sawyerville W.I. (Compton County) will be broadcasting over Radio Station CKTS in Sherbrooke at 10:50 a.m., June 18. The subject will be C.U.S.O. in the Carribean. Note — one of the Compton Co. W.I. members has signed up with the Canadian University Service Overseas in the Carribean for two years.

A Trip into the Past

The sleepy little village of Dewittville became, for a few hours, the booming lumber town of former days, complete with Blakeley's Tavern and Hall's Brothel. What started as an historical trip into the past, at a recent meeting of the **Dewittville W.I.** (Chateaugay-Huntingdon Co.) became an hysterical journey as the speaker, Mr. Mac Ruddock, added his own spicy anecdotes to his abundant collection of factual material. The roll call was answered by each member with a short history of her own home, and this proved very interesting, as well as an excellent introduction to the quest speaker's address.

Mr. Ruddock had prepared a map and with this as a guide he outlined the early settlement on the Chateaugay River. Dewittville once boasted an Eaton's General Store, the first cheese factory in Quebec, opened in 1876, a shop which made caskets, a factory to build wooden

pumps, a school with an enrolment of 72, as well as lumber mills and a potash industry. The half-mile stretch of rapids in the River at this point could not be navigated by the canoes then in use, so the area became known as The Portage. When so much potash was made, the name Portage was shortened to Potash, and the settlement was called that for many years. It was later changed to Dewittville when a Mr. De Witt took possession of some land to settle a bad debt, built a huge stone house on the river bank and filled it with a family of 14 children. Mr. Ruddock's talk made it abundantly clear that there is much English history in this province, and that English-speaking citizens of Quebec do indeed have an heritage worth preserving.

(First prize essay at the Gaspé Fair, written by Mrs. Morris Kennedy, **Douglastown, W.I.**)

A Housewife's Life on the Gaspé Coast

Our lives as housewives on the Gaspé Coast may be different from our city sisters but we can have very good lives here if we want to make them so.

The average Gaspé family lives in a large, comfortable home usually surrounded by a large expanse of grass and trees. I know most of our teenagers have to leave home to attend university or college but in today's changing world city children are now leaving home to live in apartments of their own. Many Gaspé women would probably like to have part-time jobs similar to those that city women have access to or maybe go to

night classes to further their education, but we do have winter courses in sewing, embroidery, and cooking which do much to enrich our lives.

Often one hears complaints of not being able to shop as well as one can in the city. I agree, but we certainly can purchase the daily commodities on the Gaspé Coast.

This summer when we came back from holidays I was awakened to the beauty of our countryside that we take for granted. Here I was standing in our living room looking at a "living masterpiece" — the front window was a frame for a dark green mountain range and a deep blue Gaspé Bay, art in its truest form!

There is one thing a Gaspé housewife has that I would not exchange with anybody. It's the chance to stroll in our clean air, walk on our beaches in the evening when one feels burdened by the cares of the day. I love to put on an old coat and walk up the field; one is surrounded by the sweet sounds of the birds and the woods and one then feels free and close to God.

Even though our lives seem humble, I think life is not so bad because we are close to the earth and God.

Dear W.I. Members:

What woman doesn't enjoy a new cookbook, so, being no exception, I've been trying a variety of "husband approved" recipes in the 60th anniversary cookbook of Wyman W.I. (Pontiac Co.) and already have some new "family favourites". Incidentally, the cost is \$2 plus postage and anyone

wishing to purchase a copy may write to Mrs. Steven Fitzsimmons, R.R. 4, Quyon, Quebec. Our very best wishes to this energetic branch whose membership includes some former Elmside members.

East met west as I had a delightful visit from Mrs. Allan Eden, Gaspé County Publicity Convener, and was able to introduce her to my own branch members at our April meeting. Thinking of Publicity Conveners . . . our congratulations and best wishes to **Bonaventure's** Publicity Convener, Mrs. Jas. Fallow, who has recently had a baby daughter.

Members in **Inverness, Hemmingford** and **Howick** continue to fight pollution by doing their part in recycling of glass.

Congratulations to **Val d'Or** members who take turns at giving demonstrations at their meetings.

A tea towel from a W.I. member from Northern Ireland was given to the **Dunham** member who had attended the most meetings in 1972-73. In return a Q.W.I. pin is to be sent to a W.I. member in Northern Ireland. The highlight of **Stanbridge East's** meeting was movies with commentary by Rev. Canon Willis on his life in the Peace River District which he served in the late thirties and early forties. This was followed by a film taken this past July in the same locality which showed the changes brought about over the years. From there Canon Willis had gone on to visit Rev. Peter Asbil and family at Faro and Carmacks, Yukon, and accompanied the Asbils on a camping trip to Dawson City and on to Alaska as far as Fair-

banks. This program was of particular interest to branch members as they had sent a parcel of gifts to Faro at Christmas and some individuals had been sending parcels to this locality over the past two years.

West Island (Baldwin-Cartier Co) had as a speaker Mrs. Istvanffy, who does the publicity for the Lakeshore Volunteer Bureau. She spoke on the need for volunteers and detailed the services directed by the Bureau such as the Big Brother campaign, visiting shut-ins, driving out-patients to hospitals, etc. Members of the branch were given posters to distribute in stores or offices — anywhere they might catch the eye and interest of a volunteer.

An interesting idea — **Cleveland** are growing dahlias for a fall contest. Two **Milby** members and a friend made 360 cancer dressings. Forty-six members and friends enjoyed a sugaring-off party.

When this reaches you county meetings and the Provincial Convention will be over. Have you noted the new list of county and provincial officers and conveners? The back of your program book is a handy place to place these.

I would like to close with a paragraph from a convener's letter: "We are an educational organization and there is lots to learn; we feel each meeting must give us something learned, something that contributes to our knowledge and our interests. Topics can be as wide as the world or very local . . ."

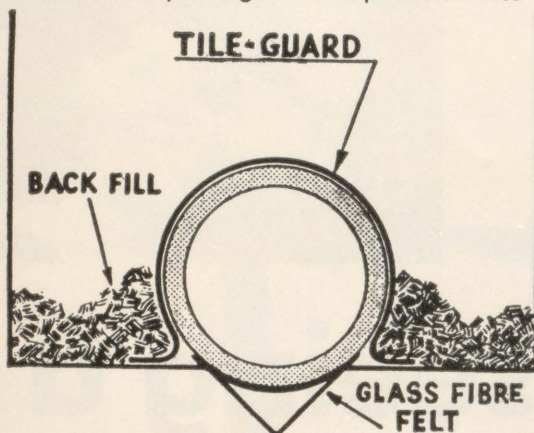
Mrs. Perley Clark,
Q.W.I. Publicity Convener.

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Why use 6" when 4" will
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in Unstable
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DOWNTOWN CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY IN TORONTO

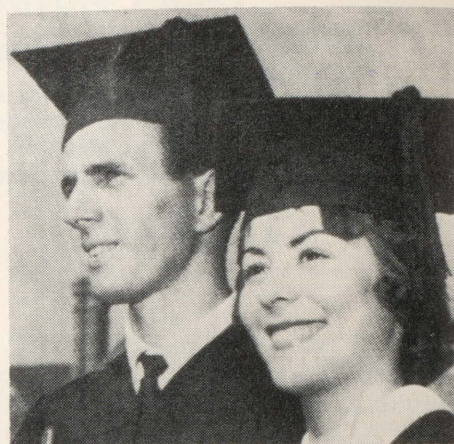


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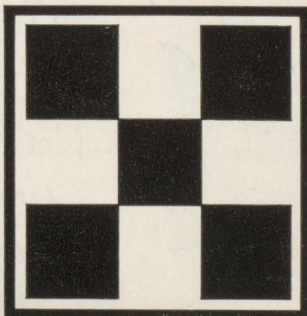
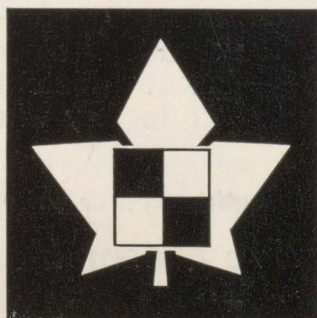


We'll be seeing a lot more of each other.

No matter what area of agriculture you specialize in, no doubt you are already well acquainted with us. Our company and its familiar red and white Checkerboard trademark have been closely associated with Canadian agriculture for over 45 years. And that association is still growing as we continue to expand and improve our products and services in response to the growing needs of modern agriculture.

The challenge that faces agriculture today has never been greater. The need to keep pace with a growing world population becomes more imminent every day. New products, new methods, new research, new efficiency are needed as never before, and the Canadian Agrologist is looked to to provide many of the answers.

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